Newport Mercury.

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Newport Mercury.

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TERMS.

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School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz. Morse's, Cummings, Woodbridge's and Olney's do.;—Colburn's Arithmetic; Lennie's and Murray's Grammar;—Alden's, Webster's, Murray's and Cumming's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

of every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per ream; Letter Do. of various kinds; Blue and Wrapping Paper.

November 27th, 1830.

Retailing Molasses.

50 Hhds. Retailing MOLASSES, For Sale by

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

ALSO, A few pieces of best Russia DUCK

Newport, Oct. 8.

TO LET,

THAT well-known **Stand**, in Washington-Square, formerly owned and occupied by the Charles Fyke, consisting of a Store, with all the necessary Furniture for a Druggist, with a convenient room in the rear.—It having been occupied for many years as an Apothecary's Shop, with an extensive run of custom, would afford an excellent opportunity to any one wishing to establish himself in that business.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS BRINLEY.

Newport, May 14.

For Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Portsmouth, on the East road, formerly occupied by *Joseph Fish.*—It is about 9 miles from Newport, and consists of a very convenient two story dwelling House, a Store, and about 5 acres of good Land, with an Orchard and well of water, and the necessary Out-buildings. For further particulars, & terms, apply to

S. A. ROBINSON, } *Assignees to*
W. P. POTTER } *Joseph Fish.*

Newport, Sept. 17, 1831.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE and SHOP, No. 140 Thames-Street, lately occupied by *James Fales.*—For terms, apply to

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, July 30.

TO LET,

and Possession given immediately,

THE whole, or a part of that large and convenient Dwelling House in Thames Street, near the corner of Marlborough-Street, and nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Wm. Norris.—The House is in good repair, and has a large Garden, well of water, &c.—For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL EDDY.

Newport, Sept. 24.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE

AT the Court of Probate held in this Town on the first Monday of Sept. inst. Wm. S. Nicholls, Administrator on the Estate of JOHN SLOCUM, dec. proved said Court that the report of Claims exhibited and allowed against said Estate, was referred back to said Commissioners.—The motion was sustained, and nine months from said first Monday in Sept. were allowed the creditors of said Slocum to present and prove their claims.—We will therefore attend at the Office of H. Y. Cranston, on the first, second and third Mondays in May, 1832, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose aforesaid.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON }
ROBERT P. LEE, } *Commrs*
JOHN WILLIAMS, jun. }

Newport, Sept. 22, 1831.

MERCHANTS BANK

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCHANTS BANK, held at their Banking Room on Monday, Oct. 3d, 1831, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—Samuel Whitehorne, E. W. Lawton, Isaac Gould, Nath. S. Ruggles, Thomas Bush, C. M. Thurston, John V. Hammett, William Bateman, John Stevens.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

CHARLES GYLES, *Cashier.*

Newport, Oct. 7, 1831.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

E. F. NEWTON,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM BOSTON, AND WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

18 CASES of Seasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the most desirable selection ever offered in town. Purchasers are invited to look!!

Newport, Saturday, Oct. 1st.

Sugar & Wines.

25 boxes super Brown Sugar

10 Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE,

10 do. sweet and Dry Malaga Do.

Just Received and for Sale low, by

S. NEWTON,

No. 150, Thames-Street.

Newport, Sept. 17.

Pure Sperm OIL!

I WILL Sell from One to Fifty Bbls. pure SPERM OIL, fall strained, and should it not prove as warranted, will take it back and pay all expences.—**2000** Gallons refined Whale Oil, in Tierces & bbls.—Sperm Candles, &c.—For Sale, for Cash, or on time, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Oct. 1.

Wm. S. Vose,

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants and Visitors of NEWPORT.

THAT at his Old Stand, No. 124, Thames-Street, he keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of *CONFECTIONARY.*—Also, SODA, ICE CREAMS, and Restorative BEER & MEAD.

VOSE'S RESTORATIVE has been pronounced by all that ever drank of it, to surpass any thing of the kind ever offered in this town; those who doubt it, have only to bring 2 cents, and try a tumbler.—Families can be supplied for only 50 cents per dozen.

Newport, June 23.

WOOL CARDING, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they continue at the UNION FACTORY, Portsmouth, to Card *WOOL*, colour and dress Cloth, manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, &c. in as good as a style, and on as reasonable terms, as at any establishment in this Vicinity.

☞ Their *Carding Machines* are in prime order, having recently been fitted with New Cards.

Wool or Cloth, (for the Subscribers) may be left with *Edward Stanhope*, or *R. R. Carr*, Newport; *George Lawton*, Tiverton; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol Ferry—where it will be taken, and manufactured agreeably to the directions, and returned to the above places.

GRINNELL & BAKER.

Portsmouth, May 28 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the Estate of

THOMAS POTTER,

late of Portsmouth, dec. by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons having any demands on said Estate, to present the same for settlement; and all indebted, to make immediate payment to

THOMAS POTTER, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, Sept. 14, 1831.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the Stone Mason, Stone cutting and Brick laying Business, an active stout Lad, of steady habits and good character—such an one will meet with good encouragement by an early application at the store of the subscriber, head of Gardner's Wharf.

WM. GOFF.

N. B.—One from the Country would be preferred

Newport, August 13.

Poetry.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

MUSINGS.

"O that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away and be at rest."

Who that hath trod life's lengthened path,
And knows its cankering care,
And hath not at some moment breathed
The Psalmist's earnest prayer?
Who hath not felt the bitterness
Of journeying along,
Unsought, unwelcomed, unbeloved
By the regardless throng;
And borne at times upon his heart,
A sense of boding ill,
A secret something undefin'd,
But strangely certain still;
A presage that but stronger grew,
With every added day,
On which 'twas death to look,—*from* which
He could not turn away.
So travellers, ere they view the storm
In the clear west arise,
Hear the faint thunder muttering
Far in the distant skies,
And, while they watch the frightened dove
Speed to her sheltering nest,
Yearn for a wing like her's to flee
Away and be at rest.

Not thus in youth—then pleasure's note
Is heard through all its bowers,
And joy hath scarcely time to mark
The fleetly passing hours.
Its voice is music, and the plumes
Of its unresisting wing,
Are radiant with the thousand dyes
Of fancy's coloring.
Not thus in youth—then every cloud
That comes to dim its blue,
Touch'd by the sun of hope, assumes
A lively, lovelier hue;
And tears but only serve to call
The heart's affections up,
And stir the latent sweets that lie
Conceal'd within the cup.
As when upon the heated blooms
Come down the shades of night,
The dew-drops make their breath more sweet,
Their leaves more heavenly bright.
Then would we ask no wing to flee
From this fair world of ours,
When youth is in its blossoming,
And life like Eden-flowers.

There comes a time when Manhood sets
His signet on the brow,
And roseate joy and hope have ceased
To heed our bidding now.
And care is writing out his scroll
Above the thoughtful eye,
Life is no more a gorgeous dream,
All is reality!
The world hath choked affection's stream,
Or dried its very source;
Nor can we turn its waters back
Into their former course.
We cannot to the trampled bud
Its loveliness restore,
Nor in existence find the charm
That it at morning wore.
The shrine at which we bow, is *self*,
The warm heart hath grown cold,
And all its idols sacrificed
To honor or to gold.
Who that recount what they *have* been,
And feel, too, what they are,
But fain would wish the Psalmist's wish,
And breathe the Psalmist's prayer!

And well they may—for who would bide
The weariness, the strife,
That wait on those, whose cup is drugg'd
With but the lees of life?
When every joy is trodden down,
And every hope we nurs'd,
Like lands where sunshine never smiles,
With barrenness is curs'd.
When not a flower that spreads its breast,
And not a wing that flies,
Have any lovely shape or hue
To our distempered eyes.—
When not the sweetest note that e'er
Was warbled in the spring,
To our discordant ears can aught
Of mirth or music bring—
When on the ruins of the heart
Pale sorrow builds her throne,
And notes down every weary day,
Unchalleng'd for her own—
O, who would seek to linger here,
A thankless, joyless guest,
Who would not pant for wings to flee
Away, and be at rest!

VIATOR.

TO MY FATHER, ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

Dear guardian of my early years—
Protector! friend most true;
Oh! may thy child's sincerest prayers
Ascend to Heaven for you.

Oh! blessed be He that spares thee now,
To journey on life's way—
With gratitude I praise His name!
On this, thy natal day.

Thou art not old, for o'er thy head
But fifty years have passed;
And sickness it hath spared thee yet—
Oh! may it to the last.

And may the years roll smoothly on
To life's most lengthened span.
Free from the cares and trials sad,
That mark the path of man.

Then, when it pleaseth Him above
To set thy spirit free,
May He award thee for thy care
bless'd immortality.

ELIZA.

JUDGE M'LEAN'S ADDRESS.

The Address which Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court, prepared at the request of the Union and Jefferson Societies of Augusta College, has been printed in a pamphlet.—It contains sound opinions, and excellent lessons for youth, tersely expressed, on the advantages of Education, and the proper improvement of Time. We subjoin some of the paragraphs as specimens:

"The literary character of a country, if deservedly elevated, is of incalculable value. It gives a moral power, which extends over the opinions and actions of men, throughout the civilized world.—This is the empire of reason, which, next to liberty, should be considered the proudest triumph a nation can achieve. Every country has cherished, with the utmost solicitude the literary reputation of its citizens. This reputation is considered as belonging to the nation. And I might ask, what can more distinguish a country than citizens, who, on account of their learning and talents, command the voluntary homage of the world.—Such men distinguish the age in which they live, and are justly denominated benefactors of the human race."

* * * * * *

"Without personal application, the highest gifts of nature, and the finest opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge, will be of very little advantage.

"How seldom do we find a man of splendid talents and great attainments, who has a son that acquires equal celebrity. This may in some degree be owing to the reputation of the father, which the son seeks to appropriate to himself, without using the proper means to deserve it."

"There are few instances where young men of great fortune becomes eminent. The reason is, because they feel no necessity of relying upon their personal efforts for a subsistence; and having the means of enjoying, what are falsely called, the pleasures of life, they yield to indulgence; their minds becomes relaxed, and their ambition is destroyed.

"No man ever attained much distinction in literature, in the sciences or in any of the learned professions, without great labour. And no individual of good capacity, who enjoyed ordinary opportunities for study, and improved them to the best advantage, ever failed to become distinguished. The great Newton declared, in a letter to Dr. Bentley, "that if he had done the public any service, it was due to nothing but industry and patient thought." * * *

"Here every man must stand or fall on his individual merits. He cannot be sustained by his wealth, or by the respectability of his connections. Nor can a young man hope to rise in public esteem, by factitious circumstances. He must lay the foundation of his future prosperity, by exemplary conduct and incessant study. He must abstract himself from those amusements which consume time, and unfit the mind for improvement. He must be satisfied with the gratification arising from a rapid advance, and the prospect of future celebrity. These afford to the mind a much higher enjoyment, than can be found in the most brilliant circles of society.—They never pall upon the appetite, but continue to give increasing delight."

* * * * * *

"He who wishes to have a name that shall be cherished by posterity, who desires, by his individual efforts, to add something to the amount of human happiness, and the glory of his country, has much to do, and but little time for action. His days and nights should be devoted to the pursuit of this great object. The principles of truth, justice, patriotism, should be the foundation on which he builds. Whether his life be public, or private, the same moral principles should govern him. He should discard, as incompatible with either truth, honesty, or patriotism, that political trickery which is shamelessly professed by some, and practised by many. By means not only wholly unexceptionable, but laudable, should he aspire to eminence. And when such a career shall be about to close, there will be nothing painful in the retrospect."

GRIFFIN'S REMAINS.—Two beautiful printed octavo volumes have just been published at New-York, under the title of *Remains of the late Edmund D. Griffin.* They contain a series of letters descriptive of a tour through Italy, Switzerland, &c.—We made the following extract relative to the National Gallery in the Capitoline Museum at Rome:—

"In this splendid establishment, eight spacious rooms are set apart for the busts and statues of the great men of modern Italy. This national gallery was begun by Pius VII. and has been continued by his successors. The laws of the institution are, that no busts or statues but those of Italians shall be admitted, and that the power of admission shall reside in the sovereign alone, with the advice of the conservators and the various academies. The gallery has a double object—to honor the illustrious dead, and excite the living to imitate their glorious example. It is a dishonor to America that no such institution yet exists amongst us. To the nation, it would be a cheap and useful mode of reward: to those who receive it, an invaluable recompense. Ancient Rome owed her race of heroes, in no small degree, to the animating influence of her commemorative statues, pillars and monuments. England too, has her Westminister Abbey. There are gathered the ashes of her illustrious sovereigns, her most distinguished captains, her most eloquent orators, her wisest statesmen, her inspired poets. It is her monument to merit. There is paid, by a grateful country, the glorious remuneration of virtue and of talent.—Who of her sons, that eminently serves her, is denied this reward of his daring or his toils? And who among them, that is anxious for posthumous fame, would not feel it secured to him forever, by the decree which should place his bones among those of this host of worthies? "Westminster Abbey or victory," is the high sentiment that has, on more than one occasion, animated her heroes to seek for deathless reputation "at the cannon's mouth." Even the French Republic, that portentous birth of faction, impregnated as it was by the concentration of every vice that could disgrace humanity,—even the French Republic, though it dethroned its God, forgot not its duty to the supposed benefactors of their country. St. Genevieve assumed the name of the Pantheon; and, blazoned on its front, appeared the noble inscription, suggested even to vulgar and ferocious minds by the nobleness of the purpose, "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante."

But America, whose revolution was the fruit of manly and deliberative and virtuous resolution, and who never suffered licentiousness to usurp the name of liberty, or abandoned, with the sentiment of loyalty, the feelings of our common nature—America has left the most illustrious of heroes, the vindicator of our rights, the conservator of our freedom, the very father of our country, without a stone or a line raised or inscribed by national gratitude. To say that this is because we do not revere the memory of our Washington, would be treason against our best feelings. To say that it is because we lack national gratitude, would contradict that grateful burst from twelve millions of hearts, which welcomed to our shores his younger brother in our revolutionary struggle, the great and good, the venerable and venerated Lafayette; whose reception in America has extorted, even from monarchical Europe, the gratifying acknowledgement that there is at least, one exception to the general charge of republican ingratitude. To say that we lack artists for the purpose, would be evading the subject. A proffer of reasonable remuneration, together with the honor of sharing in the generous enterprize, would secure to our service and transport to our coasts, the best artists of classic Italy. For my own part, I would have the image of the father of our empire placed on high, upon the loftiest pedestal of some vast temple; around him should stand in bright array, those who labored with him in his holy work; and beyond, an ample space should left untilled, (like the destinies of my country,) for those who may come hereafter. A niche in that hollowed fane were a prize more stimulating to a generous mind (and where do the elements of greatness exist without generosity?) than emoluments or office; for would it not bestow a security, a perpetuity of fame?"

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—An exhibition of manufactures and products of the mechanic arts has been held during the past week at Philadelphia by the Franklin Institute. Among the distinguished visiters was Chief Justice Marshall, who spent some time in examining the various articles exhibited. Among the prominent articles which attracted attention were some *really* American Nankeens, made at Patterson, N. J. from cotton raised by Mr. Forsyth on his plantation near Sparta, Georgia. This sort of cotton is said to be raised at present exclusively by this gentleman. It requires no dyeing, yielding of itself a natural and permanent nankeen color. There was a piece of blue cotton goods, from a manufactory at Richmond, Va. the first goods that have ever been presented for exhibition from south of the Potomac. Some beautiful silk cocoons from Louisiana, exceeded, in productiveness of silk, any before tried. The National Gazette, from which we have abridged this account, says—

"It is a curious fact, shewing the improved state of our fabrics, that the wool from which the Lowell ingrain carpets were made, was in the bag on the 15th of September. They were delivered in this city on the 1st inst. Thus in seventeen days these articles were wrought from the raw staple to their present beautiful condition. We are authorised to add that the agents of these manufactories will engage to deliver goods of equal quality, at the prices affixed to these, in an equally short time."

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Pacific, Crocker, from Liverpool, and Hannibal, Hebard, from London, arrived yesterday, bringing London papers to the evening of the 31st of August, and Liverpool to the 2d of September.

The Hon. John Randolph, late Minister to Russia, came passenger in the Hannibal.

The most important intelligence brought by these arrivals, relates to the cause of Poland, which is represented as being in a condition almost hopeless, the population of Warsaw in a state of open rebellion against the government, the Governor displaced, Skrzynecki dismissed, the capital in a state of anarchy and without resources, and the Russian army approaching. The articles which contain these accounts are from the Prussian State Gazette, and will be found among our selections. The London Times of the 31st, however, questions these accounts, giving as its reasons the great influence of the Polish Diet and Government over the people, the little credit possessed by the *patriotic* club who are said to have caused the insurrection, and who are said to be composed of a few hot-head students, and finally, the great popularity of Prince Czartoriski, which renders it exceedingly improbable that he should be suddenly displaced to make room for men standing so low in the estimation of the people of Warsaw as Gen. Kruckowiecki and Prondzynski. The same paper further remarks :—

The approach of the Russian armies to Warsaw, *and the consequent interruption* of all communication between the rest of Europe and that city, allow room for those fabrications which the Prussian Government has shown itself too apt to encourage. The lie (if it be one) may last a fortnight, or till a decisive battle takes place ; and in the mean time the friends of Poland are kept in suspense, or are prevented from acting with the requisite energy.

We shall not, however, disguise our conviction, that if the accounts which we yesterday published should turn out to be correct, the cause of Poland is lost, and that, for a season, streams of noble blood have flowed in vain. The promotion of the two Generals above mentioned to the head of the Government and army, would be both the evidence of a deadly schism in the state, and the immediate precursor of Polish subjugation. All those who have hitherto defended the good cause with their swords, or supported it with their counsels would refuse to range themselves under men whom they deem unworthy their confidence, and who would betray them into the hands of their enemies ; a civil contest would thus arise with a foreign foe at the gate.

There are reports mentioned in the French papers of negociations in progress between the Emperor Nicholas and the Polish authorities ; but they do not seem to be generally believed.

The quiet of Switzerland is again disturbed. "At Basle" says an English paper, "every body is under arms.— A severe fight had taken place between the troops of the Diet and the peasantry in favor of the Provisional Government, who were assisted from Soleure, &c. and remained masters of the field."

FRANCE.

Paris, August 24.—The Ministry loses ground day after day. We gained a new victory yesterday. A law proposed by M. Perier, on the revision of the lists of the electors and jury men, tended to deprive 21,000 people of their political rights. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Manguin, and which was calculated to annihilate the bad effect of the law, was carried by a great majority, notwithstanding the efforts of M. d'Argout, who expatiated on the loyalty of Government.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The project of a law on the Peerage was presented yesterday. That presentation gave that sitting a character of unusual solemnity. It was neither impatience nor curiosity which seemed to actuate the auditors in the tribunes and the Deputies ; it was a serious and grave prepossession at the idea that the fate of the country partly depended on what was going to be proposed.

WARSAW, August 18.

General Dembinski, Governor of Warsaw, has issued a proclamation in which he states that having been informed by our National Government on the 17th instant that the garrison duty at Praga was negligently performed, that no patrols were sent out, and that the enemy's cavalry had come up to the tete-de-pont he immediately sent Lieut. Cieciosz one of his Aides-de-Camp, with an order to General Dejkonski, Governor of Praga. He examined all the batteries visited all the posts and convinced himself that both in Praga and the outposts, the duty was performed in the most satisfactory manner. The officers declared they had no fear of an attack, not merely of 4000 but of 15,000 of the enemy. The following day he submitted the report to the Military Council, which was fully convinced that Gen. Dejkonski has shown the greatest zeal and Military skill. Since then M. Ulanizki, Adjutant in the National Guard, had presented a complaint, accusing Gen. Djekonski and Newjewski of negligence in the performance of their duty. The General, as well as whole Council, being convinced of the falsehood of this accusation, declares that the conduct of all the officers of the garrison of Praga is exemplary and Ulanizki is to be prosecuted before an extraordinary Court Martial as a caluminator

Blonie, Aug. 17.—On the news that General Rudiger had passed the Vistula, the Russian army broke up from Lowiez on the 15th, and, without having met with any resistence from the enemy, advanced, on the 16th to Blonie, sixteen English miles from Warsaw. The courage of the insurgents seems to be greatly sunk, as is proved by all the concurrent accounts, and also by their numercus deserters. These in larger or smaller parties come daily to the Russian camp, and are sent to their homes. The head quarters of the field Marshal are at this moment in Blonie, though the greater part of the troops has already advanced nearer Warsaw, it is probable the head quarters will follow to morrow. The crisis is at hand—all must soon be decided.

ENGLAND.

London, August 30.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Londonderry renewed the subject of our foreign relations, by asking whether it was true that Prince Leopold had required of the French Government that 10,000 or 12,000 men should remain in Belgium. He called him Prince Leopold, because he was not yet recognized by the foreign Powers. The people of this country, he was persuaded, would never be satisfied while a single French soldier remained in Belgium. His Lordship also alluded to the demolition of the fortresses, which he deprecated in the strongest terms. Earl Grey complained of the course pursued by the Noble Marquis, in bringing questions before the House without regular notice in which the issue of peace or war might be involved. He (Earl Grey) should merely repeat in answer what he had said before, that Marshal Gerard had received orders to retire with his whole force. Whatever circumstances might have since arisen, and whatever events might on them depend, he should at present decline alluding to them at all.

It seems we were right in our conjectures of yesterday relative to British troops being about to be sent to Antwerp. An evening paper, the Globe, says that "the accounts from Antwerp state that a British garrison is immediately to be sent to that port, with the consent of all the allied Powers."

London Aug. 26.—The last Report of the Irish Distress Committee has just been published, from which it appears that upwards of 290,000 persons have been rescued from famine by the prompt benevolence of this country. We find by the balance sheet contained in the appendix, that the sum subscribed amounted to 50,939*l.* 19s 1d. of which only 50*l.* remains in hand to meet contingencies.

Irish Bishopricks.—We this day published an address to the King from (we may say) a majority of the people of Waterford praying of him to sequestrate 9-10ths of the revenues of the see of Derry. The gentleman who forwarded the address to Earl *Grey* (Mr. Clarke) and many of the persons who signed it are Protestants. This looks well, and is, we hope, but the beginning of a series of addresses and petitions from every county in Ireland on the same subject

AUSTRIA.

The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 21st of August, states that very serious troubles had broken out in Hungary ; and the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 22d, instant, contains some favorable accounts from Pesth relative to the cholera. The following are extracts :

"THE DANUBE, August, 15.

"The insurrection of the peasants in some of the north eastern counties of Hungary increases in a rather alarming manner, so that the magistrates have applied for a military force, and two batteries of artillery were accordiogly sent thither from Pesth on the 12th. At first the insurrection was directed only against the measures adopted for checking the cholera, because they were in many places very oppressive, and some of the authorities and officers behaved in an arbitrary and even wanton manner, which could not possibly be the intention of the wise measures of the Government. These peasants now exercise a cruel vengeance on all landowners, officers, or physicians ; and we hear many horrid particulars of this kind. The insane notion that the physicians sought to poison the poor people by order of Government is generally spread, and woe to the physician or nobleman who falls into the hands of the infuriated peasantry. There is, however, no doubt that the military will soon put an end to these troubles.

St. *Petersburgh, August* 10.—The cholera continues to abate. In four days, from the 5th to the 8th, there have been only 136 new cases, 99 deaths, and 400 recoveries. Official accounts from Jassy say, that the cholera, which in a short time had carried off 6,000 persons, had spread to other parts of Moldavia, and had proved very fatal, especially at Galatz *but that by the judicious measures* of the Russian Commander at Jassy, it had entirely ceased at Jassy, and the inhabitants are returning to the city. As the effects of the cholera in Moldavia have been so different from what they were in other places, all the physicians in that country have invited by the President of the Divan to keep a detailed journal of their observations. A prize will be given for the most satisfactory composition on this subject.

GREECE.

Malta, August 5.—By the Pelican, which arrived on the 28th from Greece, in eight days, we are informed that every thing in that distracted country remains in the most alarming state, owing to the rapid progress of disaffection now openly manifested against the government of the President ; business is at a perfect stand. The President is going to issue a paper currency, which, at the present crisis, it is feared will bring ruin on all commercial and public operation.

The Pelican lay some time at Negropont. Most of the Turkish families had returned, and were cultivating their fields. A new Chief had been appointed to the island, and the former retired to Zeitun.

There are letters from Smyrna of the 23d. No accident of plague having occurred for ten days, they considered the disease at an end. The mortality has not been great—the Turks seeing the benefit resulting from precaution, have on this occasion adopted it almost as rigorously as the Christians.

The Cholera Morbus has carried off many people in the port of Odessa ; we have heard no instance of it in Constantinople, or in any ports of the Levant. Here we have not the slightest fear, from our excellent quarantine regulations.

BY MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

The season, has been thus far, one of unparalleled healthfulness. There has been no epidemic, and the deaths have been fewer than among the population of the northern cities of the same number of inhabitants. There were for instance, but 35 interments, in both cemeteries, during the past week ; a number which was considerably exceeded both in Boston and Baltimore at the latest date from those cities. As it seems to be the opinion of medical gentlemen that the citizens who are absent may now return with perfect safety, and as the rivers above are mostly navigable, it may be presumed that business will open with considerable vigor, much earlier than is usual.

MOBILE, Sept. 28.

So far, the season has passed away under the enjoyment of an extraordinary degree of health ; the population remaining in the city during the past summer has exceeded considerably the number of any previous year, and an unusual degree of animation, bustle and business has been exhibited.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29.

The last Milledgeville Journal contains a correspondence between Gov. Gilmer and Mr. Cass, the Secretary of War, from which it appears that the President has appointed Mr. Curry as United States Agent for opening an enrolment register for such Cherokees, within the chartered limits of Georgia, as may be disposed to emigrate beyond the Mississippi. The measure is to be pressed with as much alacrity as possible.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.

At the late term of the Superior Court of Law held for the county of Dublin, his Honor John R. Donnell presiding, Jerri and Pisaah, negro slaves, the property of Col Wright, and Pomp, the perty of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, were convicted of Conspiracy and Rebellion, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday the 8th instant. At the same term, a negro boy, the property of Mr. Bowden was found guilty of an atrocious assault on a white girl of 11 or 12 years of age, and sentenced to be executed on the same day.

NORFOLK, Oct. 8.

The U. S. ship Erie, Master Comdt. Clack, whose arrival was announced in our last, is at anchor at the Quarantine Ground having put in in consequence of the sickness of her crew. Thirty-five cases of fever, it is stated, have occurred since the 17th ult. in many of which the attack was marked with great violence. The Commander, all the Lieutenants and the Master were confined at the same time.

We are happy to learn, however, that no fatality has attended disease, and that the sick are doing well.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

French Officers returning Home.

We observe that our esteemed owns man, Major William Tell Poussin embarked last week in one of the Liverpool packets, on his return to France. Major P. came to the United States in 1814, or 15. and soon after received a commission in the topographical corps of the Army in which he continued, as the assistant and aid of his distinguished countryman, Gen. Bernard, until the retirement of that gentleman from service, and return home. The natural and praise worthy motives which induced Gen. B. to leave the United States and their service for his own country at this critical juncture in its affairs, influenced also, Maj. P. we presume, to pursue the same course. He also resigned his commission, and in returning to his native country, carries with him the esteem and good wishes of a large circle of sincere friends.

NEW-YORK, Oct 12.

The Robbery of the City Bank.—Since the arrest of all the parties that were concerned, directly or indirectly, in the robbery of this Institution in April last a full confession has been obtained by the Police Magistrates, of all the circumstances connected with that unprecedented transaction.

It appears that the principal agents in the scheme were Smith and Murray — Their first intention was to rob the Phenix Bank ; the outer door of which Murray entered 3 times. The scheme was frustrated by his discovering, the last time he entered that a person had been stationed within for the purpose of keeping watch. They then resolved to attempt the robbery of the City Bank. The keys used were made by Murray in Smith's shop, from a wax impression of each key-hole, which he had obtained They entered the bank on Sunday afternoon, before the watch was set, and did not leave it until after day-light on Monday morning when the watch was discharged. Each of them was provided with a large cloak, by which they were enabled to escape observation with their booty. The money was taken to Murray's house, and afterwards, by Smith, to Mr. Bange', as appeared in the course of his trial. On Thursday night succeeding the event, Smith carried to the house of Parkinson about 500 doubloons and a quantity of the stolen notes, amounting in all to about $37,000. Parkinson states that Smith requested him to take care of it for him, but said nothing about the manner in which he had obtained it, though he, knowing of the robbery, had no doubt that it was a portion of the Bank money He therefore concealed it first under the bricks in the fire place, and afterwards in the old plane, in which it was recently found. Mrs. Smith was acquainted with the fact of his having the money, and received of him, for various purposes at different times about two thousand dollars.

It is also ascertained, that Smith and Murray were notorious rogues in England, and that they became acquainted at Botany Bay. The real name of Smith is James Honeyman. He at one time passed by the name of James Winn, and carried on the business of a leather-draper, in London.

So much of the money as has not been recovered by the Bank, was given by Smith to Murray, on the same night that that he visited Parkinson. After the apprehension of Smith, Murray decamped, and was arrested in Philadelphia.— There is little or no probability now, that it will ever be restored to the Bank.

October 13.

We learn that an unsuccessful attempt was made night before last to rob the Butcher's & Drover's Bank. The front door was opened with a false key, and the door of the apartment in which the banking business is conducted was bored into, until the villains found that it was faced on the inside with iron. They then tried another door, thro' which they bored a number of holes, and succeeded in inserting a pry with which they forced the bolt back. The doors of the vault exhibited the appearance of having been forcibly attempted, but were too strongly constructed to be opened. Failing in their efforts, the robbers retreated, without disturbing any of the drawers or papers in the Banking room.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company have made their fifth annual Report, which we find published in the papers of that city. It gives a pleasing and encouraging account of the progress which has been made in the works during the past year. The Directors have no doubt that the five first divisions, embracing that portion of the road which reaches from Baltimore to the Potomac, a distance of upwards of 67 miles, will be so far completed as to be opened for travelling during the present year. Under the authority of the City Council of Baltimore a line of railway has been laid, from the termination of the main branch of the rail-road near Pratt street, in the suburbs of Baltimore, to the Basin, and is thence to the City Block. The line of railway runs parallel with the entire water front of the city, communicating with all the wharves, and intersecting all the principal street which extend northwardly and southwardly, as far down as the public property south of Jones' Falls, at which place there have been conveyed to the Company, by the Corporation of Baltimore two squares of ground, favorably situated for the convenient and economical transaction of an extensive commerce. No material inconvenience is apprehended from thus having the principal business thoroughfares of Baltimore intersected by a rail-road.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The St. Louis Republican states that the proper authorities are taking measures for the exclusion from the State of Missouri of all free persons of color, who cannot give security for their good conduct.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 15.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New-York on Tuesday last from England, London dates to 31st of August, and Liverpool to the 2d of Sept. have been received.—Extracts from the papers will be found under our foreign head.

The news from Poland is sad indeed.— Civil discord and anarchy seems to prevail, and the brave Schrzynecki has been dismissed from the chief command of the Polish Army, and Gen. Prondynki appointed in his stead.

In England, the Reform Bill was still the chief topic, and without any great progress having been effected in it since the previous dates.

The French army had, it would appear, commenced its retrogade movement from Belgium.

A report, by the way of Paris, is, that the cholera has broken out with violence in Vienna.

STATE ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—The election for Representatives to Congress, and the State Legislature, which took place on the 3d inst. terminated in the choice of the following gentlemen as Members of Congress, viz.—Benj. C. Howard, J. H. Worthington, George E. Mitchell, Francis Thomas, B. I. Semmes, John L. Kerr, G. C. Washington, J. S. Spence, and D. Jenifer.—The four first are friends of the Administration, and the remaining five, National Republicans. The House of Delegates is composed of 59 Nat. Republicans, and 21 Admin. members.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election for Senators and Representatives to the State Legislature, took place on Monday last.— In the City and County of Philadelphia, the Jackson candidates succeeded by a large majority.

DELAWARE.—The election for members of the Legislature, took place on Monday. In Newcastle county, the Jackson ticket succeeded by a maj of 275, and in Kent county the Nat. Republicans by a maj. of 182. Sussex, the remaining county, not heard from.

VERMONT.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made on Monday of last week, to elect a member of Congress in the fourth district. In the towns heard from, Mr. Bailey had 2896 votes, Mr. Allen 2634, Mr. Galusha 1247, and 67 scattering—this is the seventh trial.

Slave Insurrections.—The Baltimore Gazette of Monday last, says that the reports of a rising and of massacres on the eastern shore of Maryland, must be wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated. A letter from a gentleman in Easton, Talbot County, which is not published, explains, it is said, the origin of these reports.

The Wilmington, N. C. Gazette of the 7th inst. states, that there could have been no foundation for the general alarm in that vicinity.

It appears that great apprehensions were excited in Charleston, by the different rumors of insurrections. But by the proclamation of the Intendant of that city, and the letter of Gen. Hayne on the subject, it appears, that "the rumors have been generally either very much exaggerated, or totally unfounded, and there neither is nor has been any well grounded apprehension."

We have received the first number of a new daily paper published at Charleston, entitled "The State Rights and Free Trade Evening Post," issued on the 1st inst. It is the official organ of nullification, but the tone of the editor's remarks, in general, are moderate.

From the tone of the Kentucky papers, it is supposed that Mr. Clay will be elected to the Senate of the United States from that State.

From the Providence American of Oct. 13

City Charter.—At the town meeting on Wednesday, which was attended by about two hundred freemen, the city charter reported by the committee was almost unanimously adopted. There are several material alterations from the charter formerly adopted by the town, which demand deliberate consideration. The number of Wards are reduced from eight to six ; the Aldermen from seven to six. The Mayor's powers are very extensive, sufficiently so to meet every supposable case of riot or disorder. It was objected to by some that these powers were too great to entrust to any man. The Mayor is to have $1000 salary, the Aldermen $100 each ; the Councilmen to serve gratuitously.

The charter having been considered by each article separately, was assented to, and fifteen hundred copies ordered to be published for distribution. The meeting was then adjourned till the 22d inst. at which time the question is to be taken by ballot on adopting the charter ; the poll to be open all day, and if three fifths of the votes are in favor of its adoption, a petition is to be presented to the General Assembly to enact it as a law.

FREE TRADE CONVENTION.—This body resumed its sittings on Wednesday, and closed its meeting on Friday evening last.—In addition to their proceedings published in our last) the following is a summary of the close of their deliberations :—

On Wednesday, Mr. Gallatin, chairman of the committee, reported "An Address to the People of the United States," which was read by Mr. Berrien, the reputed author, and ordered to be printed.—This Address, in its arguments respecting the Tariff, says :—

"A numerous and respectable portion of the American people do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right to establish it, they do not doubt—they utterly deny—the constitutional power of Congress to enact it. In justice to that body, we invite your candid attention to a brief consideration of their views on this subject. The constitutional validity or invalidity of an act of Congress does not necessarily depend upon the question whether the judicial department of the government would affirm the one or the other of these propositions. It may be that an act will in its operation and effect be subversive of the principles of the constitution, and yet on its face be superior to all just exception on that ground. Literally and in terms it may be in execution of an expressly granted power—in its operation and effect it may not only transcend that power, but may directly contravene it. Under the pretence of applying a revenue, Congress may raise money beyond the purposes to which it can be legitimately applied, or may increase the duties to an amount which will be prohibitory of importation, and consequently destructive of all revenue to be derived from that source. Still such an act would purport to be in the execution of the power to lay and collect taxes ; and courts of justice, judging of it by its terms, and by what is apparent on its face, would not affirm its invalidity. But the constitution is equally obligatory on every department of the government—on the legislator who enacts, as well as on the judge who interprets a law. If the former shall so veil his unlawful purpose as to defend it from the scrutiny of the latter, is it less a violation of his constitutional obligation? Let be such a violation, can it be constitutionally valid?"

Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, presented a partial report from the general committee, containing a resolution that it be recommended to this body to appoint a committee of six to meet a Convention which is to be held at New-York on the 1st instant, for the purpose of conference and conciliation, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

On Friday morning, on motion of Mr. Berrien, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the report, and it was taken up in Convention, and some discussion ensued thereon.

We copy from the Philadelphia Gazette of Monday, the following proceedings on the last day of the Convention :

On Mr. Gallatin's motion to strike out so much of the Address as referred to the constitutional question, as to the Tariff, the Yeas and Nays were as follows :—Yeas, among them, Mr. Hunter from Rhode-Island, 2 from Massachusetts, 17 from New-York, 6 from New-Jersey, 3 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maryland, 1 from N. Carolina, 1 from S. Carolina.—Nays 159.

On the question for adopting the whole address, the Yeas and Nays were as follows :—Yeas 170.—Nays, Massachusetts, Theodore Sedgewick, Joseph Ropes.—Rhode-Island, Wm. Hunter—Connecticut, R. M. Sherman.—New-York, T. R. Mercer, J. A. Stephens, I. Carow, J. Constable, J. Boorman, G. Griswold, B. L. Swan, W. Trimble, Z. Ring, Albert Gallatin, R. King, C. H. Russell, S. M. Stillwell—New-Jersey, C. Hardenberg, J. C. Van Dyke, J. B. Kirpatrick, M. C. Smith, H. Dey, H. Vethake, J. R. Thompson, R. F. Stockton.—Pennsylvania, S. Spackmon, H. Cope.—Total 27.

When the question was taken on the following resolution, *all* the gentlemen present recorded their names in the affirmative, except Z. P. Herndon, and H. C. Young, of South-Carolina :—

Resolved, That a Committee to consist of one member to be selected from each State represented in this Convention, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare a Memorial to Congress, setting forth the evils of the existing tariff of duties, and asking such a modification of the same, as shall be consistent with the purposes of revenue, and equal in its operation on the different parts of the U. S. and on the various interests of the same ; that it shall be the duty of the said Committee to collect the evidence necessary to support the said memorial, to present it to Congress at its next session, and to attend personally, or by their committee at Washington, for the purpose of promoting the same.

That the said Committee be instructed to insist in the said memorial :

That the present Tariff System is unequal in its operation, and therefore unjust ; that it is oppressive because it enforces burthens for many for the benefit of the few—unjust and impolitic, since its tendency is to disturb the harmony of the Union—that it is inconsistent with the principles of free government, and at variance with that spirit of justice and mutual concession, in which the Constitution was conceived in and adopted, acting unequally and unjustly on the different portions of the Union, having a direct and almost inevitable tendency to demoralize our people, and calculated to produce discontent among the people of the U. S. by a numerous and respectable portion of whom, it is believed, to be unconstitutional ; and finally that its effects is to diminish the productive resources of the country, and to lessen the amount of the necessaries and conveniences of life, which are enjoyed by our people, and is in many respects infinitely more oppressive upon the poor than upon the rich.

And that the said Committee be instructed moreover, to express the willingness of the memorialists to acquiesce in such an interposition of the legislative power, as shall be prospective in its operation, thereby avoiding any sudden revulsion which might operate with undue severity on the manufacturing interest, but leading to the desired result with the least possible injury to the interests which have grown up under the existing system of protective duties.

The following is a correct list of the Committee appointed under this resolution :—

Albert Gallatin, of New-York, chairman ; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts ; Wm. Hunter, of Rhode-Island ; R. M. Sherman, of Connecticut ; C. L. Hardenburg, of New-Jersey ; Clement C. Biddle, of Pennsylvania ; G. Hoffman, of Maryland ; T. R. Drew of Virginia ; J. Iredell of North Carolina ; Wm. Harper, of South-Carolina ; John M. Berrien, of Georgia ; Enoch Parsons, of Alabama ; Wm. E. Butler, of Tennessee.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th inst. says,—"We learn that the Colonization Society has just completed arrangements for sending to Liberia this fall, an additional number of two hundred free blacks from the county of Southampton. The Commonwealth ought to send off at least two thousand every year. A drain like that would soon put a stop to insurrections, and rumours of insurrections."

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."—When Chief Justice Marshall entered the Free Trade Convention, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, the whole assembly rose to receive him. The Bar of Philadelphia, after tendering him a public dinner, which he declined on account of feeble health, have requested him to sit for his portrait. Henry Inman, Esq. is to be the artist.

MR. ADAMS having declined the nomination of the Anti-Masonic Convention of Massachusetts, as their candidate for the office of Governor of that State, the Hon. Samuel Lathrop, of West Springfield, was nominated in his stead. Lieut. Gov. Winthrop was nominated as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The N. Y. American says there is no confirmation in the Southern papers to-day (including those from Baltimore of Monday, and from Philadelphia of yesterday evening) of the alleged slave insurrection on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

TORNADO.—A most violent tornado was witnessed near Bridgeton, N. J. on the 26th ult. It commenced in Fairfield, prostrating fences, &c. As it passed it increased in violence, tearing up trees by the roots, and attained its greatest fury in Carlsburg, literally prostrating every thing with which it came in contact, rendering the country a scene of desolation scarcely imaginable. One house was entirely swept away, excepting the lower floor, on which the family was preserved. The loss is represented as very great.

ITEMS OF NEWS

The Georgia Journal thinks the Missionaries, &c. lately arrested, acted under advice from other quarters—and mentions two opinions of Mr. Wirt on Cherokee Affairs, as being found on them.—Mr. W. has probably an opinion on most things, and does not suppress it.

It is said the frigate Constitution is to be the first vessel introduced into the Dry Dock, in Charlestown.

The Anti-Masons appear to be calling County Conventions all over Massachusetts, with a view to the approaching State Elections.

The young men of Philadelphia have presented a respectful address to Chief Justice Marshal to which he has returned an affectionate answer.

In the enumeration of the inhabitants of Tazewell County, Illinois, there is mention of one regularly educated Physician and 15 Steam Doctors !

ACCIDENT.—A black man, named *Arthur B. Flagg*, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon, in this harbor, by falling overboard from a boat.

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, Oct. 10*
(Reported for the Boston Patriot & Chronicle)

At Market this day, 1133 Beef Cattle ; 693 Stores, 2710 Sheep, and 3132 Swine.—The storm prevented much business which probably would otherwise have been done.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*,—We shall quote for prime $4 75 a $5 ; good 4 a 4 50 ; thin $2 75 a 3 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Not enough has yet been done to establish the price. The Barrellers offer for No. 1, $2 50, No. 2, $3, Mess 3 50, and appear to be determined not to advance. Some Cattle were purchased at the above prices.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Stores—Not so many sold as usual—last week's prices were asked.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at $17, 20, 23, and $28.

Sheep—Sales were effected for lots at $1 75, 2, 2 25 and 2 50—some prime, part Wethers, at 2 67 and 2 81 ; a few Wethers at $3—about 1000 unsold

Swine—More were at market than probably were ever before known in one day—a few only were sold and prices were reduced. A lot of old Barrows were taken at 4c. a lot at 4 1-8c. and a lot of prime Shoats selected, two-thirds barrows, at 4 3-8c—very little done at retail.

(From the Boston Courier.)

Prices of WOOL at Boston, Oct. 10.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 75 a 80 cents per lb ; American full blood washed wool, 65 to 70 cts. ; do. 3-4 do. 58 to 62 ; 1-2 do. 50 to 53 ; 1-4 do. 48 to 52 ; superfine pulled lambs, 62 to 65 ; 1st sort, 55 to 60 ; 2d do. 42 to 45 ; 3d do. 35 to 38 ; spinning 1st sort, 48 to 50 cts. per lb.

WOOL.—There continues to be a good demand for the lowest qualities of fleece wool, and quotations are supported by sales ; the supply of pulled wools is limited. A sale of 54,000 lbs. English south down fleeces, has been made at 47c. cash. The sales by auction have been 134 bales American washed and unwashed, full blood and grade, 33 a 55 1-2c. 6 months.

☞ NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Citizens of this Town, friendly to an equal protection of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, will be holden at the State-House THIS EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock.—It is expected, that information relative to the proceedings of the late Convention at Philadelphia, will be communicated to the Meeting by the Hon. WM. HUNTER, the Delegate sent from this town.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1831.

MARRIED,

In this Town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, Mr Seth Cleaveland of Providence, to Miss Adeline Nason, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nason of this town.

At Tiverton on the 7th inst. Mr. Niles Potter of Westerly, to Miss Almira Fales, daughter of the late Hon Samuel Fales, of Taunton.

At Schoharie, N. Y. on the 1st inst. Mr. Abraham A. Keyser, editor of the Schoharie Republican, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Townsend, daughter of the late Mr. Job E. Townsend, of this town.

DIED,

In this town on Tuesday evening, Mary, daughter of Mr. George Bowen, aged 2 years.

At the Marine Hospital on Saturday, James Burden, a native of Canada, aged 35 years.

At New-Bedford on the 6th inst. Mr. John C. Cannon, aged 45 years, late of this town.

At Tiverton, by her clothes accidentally taking fire, Prudence, daughter of the Rev. E. Gale, aged 2 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1831. OCTOBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon sets.
15 Saturday,	6 33	5 27	3 17	0 1
16 Sunday,	6 34	5 26	4 6	1 1
17 Monday,	6 35	5 25	4 55	2 2
18 Tuesday,	6 36	5 24	5 45	3 8
19 Wednesday,	6 37	5 23	6 36	4 15
20 Thursday,	6 38	5 22	7 30	5 24
21 Friday,	6 40	5 20	8 23	rises.

Full Moon 21st day, 3h 59 min. in Morning.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED,

Sunday, Oct. 9.—Ship Boy, Pitman, 49 days from Gottenburg, with Iron, to C. Collins, owner.—Left there, August 18th, Brig Chilo, of Portland, from New-York, arrived the day previous, the only American vessel there.—The Ship Washington, Salisbury, for Providence, and brig Cora, Morison, of Bath, for New-Bedford, sailed Aug. 16th.—Yesterday, off Block-Island, was boarded by the News Schr Courier & Enquirer, from New-York.

Schr Alfred & William, Elkinton, of Salem, 4 days from Philadelphia.

Sch'r Reindeer, Rose, 3 days from Philadelphia for Taunton.

Schr Wabash, Tilby, 5 days from Norfolk for Boston.

Sch'ts Love, Harding, from Boston—Fame, Paint, from Lubec—Equator, Andrews, from Glocester—all bound to New-York.

Sloop Mary, Heath, from New-York.

Sloop Levant, Snow, from Harwich for Hartford.

Monday, Oct. 10.—Steam packet Chancellor Livingston, Thayer, from New-York.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.—Sch'r Tonkay, Wakefield, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugars, bound to Bath, put in on account of the gale.—Sailed in co. with Brig Orb, Blake, for N. York, and Agile, Coombs, for Boston.—Left there Sept. 25th, Brig Rodney, Lincoln, of Portland, the only American vessel there.—Spoke nothing.

Schr Deborah, Stevens, 5 days from Albany for Boston.

Sch'rs Sally Hope, Baker, and Polly, Baker, 3 days from Boston for Providence.

Sch'r Betsey & Eliza, Thatcher, 6 days from Bath.

Thursday Oct. 13.—Schr Royal George, Savoy, from Wareham for New-York.

Schr Eliza Ann, Moore, of Machias, 8 days from Newbern.

Schrs Alexander, Bennet, and Deborah, Burgess, 7 days from Gardiner for Fall River.

Sloops Georgia, Luce, and Agent, Luce, from Rochester for Hartford.

Friday, Oct. 14.—Sloop Samuel Slater, Chapman, 6 days from Baltimore.

Sloop Westport, Brightman, from Westport for New-York.

CLEARED,

Schr Pocahontas, Bailey, West Indies
" I. J. Corey, New-York
Sloop Portsmouth, Munro, Mobile

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the New-Bedford Gazette, Oct. 13th.

Arrived Ship Hector, Morse, from Pacific Ocean, with 2600 bbls. sperm oil—Left at Tombez, March 20th, Ship George Champlin, Haskell, of Newport, 100 bbls.—Spoke Oct. 7th, lat. 34 20, long. 72 50, Brig Juno, Mayberry, from Newport for Havana.

The Ship Ganges, Gardner, from Pacific Ocean for Bristol, with 2700 bbls. oil, took a pilot this day off the Vineyard Islands.

MEMORANDA.

Off Portsmouth, (Eng.) August 25th, Ship Elbe, Stanhope, from Havana.

Ship Constitution, Dayton, for Havre, sailed from Savannah Oct. 4th.

BROADCLOTHS—Wide Merino Circussians—French Merino—Sattinette—Flannels,—and all other Woolen Goods, with a great Variety of Silk Goods, are now going *for a Song*, at the rate of nine knots, from the Cheap Store of

WM. JAMES TILLEY.

Newport, Oct. 16.

LIST of Combination Numbers drawn in
R. I. Literature Lottery, class 19

57 38 59 21 41 9 19 25 49 20

Maine St. Lottery, class 22, for Steam Navigation.

23 9 43 7 32 18 28 55 27

NEW GOODS.

A GOOD Variety of double-fold French MERINO CLOTHS, of the most fashionable colours.

English Do.—also of single width.

Superior quality of Gro' de Swiss, Gro' de Berlin, and Italian Silks.

Fashionable Winter Ginghams & Calicoes.

Random Cotton and Silk Hose.

White and colored Petticoat Robes.

Printed scarlet Flannels for Children.

Rich Furniture Calicoes,

Silk Bags—Rich Belts.

With a general Assortment of GOODS suited to the Season, to be sold at the lowest prices—JUST RECEIVED, BY

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 15.

NEW & CHEAP FALL GOODS.

October 15th, 1831.

By Steam Boat Benj. Franklin, from New-York.

E. W. LAWTON,

HAS NOW OPEN, AND READY FOR SALE, An unusually large and complete Assortment of

New and Fashionable DRY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching Season.

AMONG THEM ARE :

German and French Merino CLOTHS, superior quality : English Merinoes, and Merino Circussians, of almost every colour and shade.

Rich figur'd Ribbons.

One carton scarlet Merino Shawls.

Scarlet, white and black Thibet Wool Hhdkfs. and Shawls.

Ladies random cotton & worsted Hosiery

100 pieces Calicoes and Chintzes.

50 pieces Broadcloths, different colours, from $1 50 to $7 50 per yard.

Carlton Pilot Cloth.

Petersham——Heavy Duffils.

Blue, mixed & drab Devonshire Kerseys.

Dark blue, Oxford and steel mixed Sattinetts, from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.

10 Bales bleached & unbleached Cottons.

A handsome new style of CARPETING, yard wide, at 75 cents, Super Carpeting, from $1 to $1 33.

500 dozen Tapes, very cheap.

☞ Constant additions are receiving from New-York and Boston, to keep at all times a complete Assortment, which will be Sold on as good terms in all respects, as can be had elsewhere.

Groceries, Crockery AND GLASS WARE.

JUST received at No. 150, Thames-Street,—and for Sale low, Wholesale and Retail, by

S. NEWTON.

Newport, Oct 15.

New Flour.

100 bbls. Baltimore

Superfine FLOUR—50 do. Fine Do.—All New, and for Sale by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Oct. 15.

Connect Lott'y. ex No. 25

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $4—parts in proportion.

Maine Sta. Lottery. cl. 24

DRAWS ON MONDAY.

$5,000 highest prize

Tickets $2.—Parts in proportion.

R. I Liter-Lottery. cl. 20

DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY.

$10,000 high't prize

50 Prizes at $1,000.

Tickets $6—parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of

S. CAHOONE,

Newport, Oct. 15.

Connec. Lot'ry. ex No. 23

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $4,—Parts in proportion.

Maine Sta. Lottery, cl. 24

DRAWS ON MONDAY.

$5,000 highest prize

Tickets $2—Parts in proportion.

R. I. Liter, Lott'ry, cl. 20

DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY.

$10,000 hig'ht prize

50 Prizes of $1,000.

Tickets $6—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,

Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Oct. 15.

AUCTIONS.

On Thursday Next,

At XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on the premises

THE DUNBAR ESTATE, situated at the corner of Washington-square and Clarke-street, consisting of two Dwelling-Houses, with the lot of Land measuring about 50 feet on Washington-square, and about 90 feet on Clarke-street.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct 8.

☞ THE Sale of the above Estate which was advertised to take place on the 13th, is postponed to THURSDAY, the 20th inst. when it will positively take place.

J. C. SHAW, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Oct. 15.

CENSORS' MEETING

THE Meeting of the Censors of the R. I. MEDICAL SOCIETY, for the Southern District, will be held at the Office of Dr. CHARLES COTTON, in Newport, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

S. AUGUSTUS ARNOLD, *Sec'y.*

Providence, Oct. 7.

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, AND R. ISLAND AND NEW-YORK.

STEAM-BOAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR OCTR.

Fare from Newport $5,—Meals included.

The BENJ. FRANKLIN, Capt E. S. BUNKER
" BOSTON, " WM CONSTOCK
" PRESIDENT, " R. S. BUNKER.

THE respective Companies having formed a Daily Line between Providence, Newport, and New-York, will continue running on the 1st of OCT. in the following order :—

BENJ. FRANKLIN leaves Providence on Tuesdays and Fridays—Oct. 3, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28.—Leaves New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays—October 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29.

BOSTON leaves Providence on Wednesdays and Saturdays—Oct. 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29.—Leaves New-York, on Sundays and Thursdays—October 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, 31.

PRESIDENT leaves Providence on Monday, and Thursdays—October 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, 31.—Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays—Oct. 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28.

The regular hour of starting from Providence, is, in future, at 12 o'clock M. and from New-York at 4 o'clock P. M.

These splendid Steam Packets are each propelled by two separate low pressure Engines, of great power, and heavy copper boilers, of the most approved construction.

☞ The Boats will touch at the Long-Wharf in Newport, to receive and land Passengers, as heretofore.

October 8, 1831.

Steam-packet Chancellor Livingston.

Fare reduced to $2 50, from Newport to New-York,—Meals extra.

THE splendid low-pressure Steam-Packet CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON Capt. SETH THAYER, will leave here on MONDAY and THURSDAY Afternoons Next, at half past 2 o'clock, for New-York.

In future, the *Chancellor Livingston* will leave Providence every Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock M. and New-York every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. until further notice,—stopping at Long-Wharf in Newport, to receive and land Passengers, as usual.

Freight will be received on board at very reduced rates, so much so as to make it an object for shippers to avail themselves of the Chancellor.

Newport, Oct. 8, 1831.

Steam-Boat Rush-Light,

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Steam-Boat RUSHLIGHT, Capt. J. D. SCOTT, will after This Day, Sept. 24th, leave Providence every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and leave Newport every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at the same hour.—Passage 50 Cents.

Freight taken on the most reasonable terms, and every attention paid to delivering the same in good order and with despatch.

Newport, Sept. 24.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

JOHN L. GATES,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the House of the Administrator on the last Saturdays in Jan. Feb. and March, at 2 o'clock P. M. to decide on said claims.

ISAAC LAGOORT,
GEORGE C. SHAW, } *Commiss'rs*
SILAS WARD

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CYNTHIA GATES, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1831.

PRINTED CALICOES,
FOR CASH.

Waterston Pray, & Co.
No. 6, KILBY-STREET, BOSTON.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A GREAT Variety of PRINTED CALICOES and Coloured CAMBRICS, which they sell in lots to suit purchasers *at very low prices for Cash only.*

Boston, Feb. 22, 1831.

Dr. Kittredge's
VEGETABLE
PULMONIC DROPS.

MR. DAM has recently received from one of the first families in this City, Dr Benjamin's Kittredge's Recipe for preparing his PULMONIC DROPS. As they were so well known in his practice, further comment is esteemed unnecessary. The reasons assigned for preventing this to him, were, that it might be continued for the benefit of the community. Several of the connexions of this family have been cured in a few weeks by using these invaluable Drops. They could not obtain the recipe from him on any other condition, than not to show it out of the family as long as he lived. Mr. Dam confidently offers these Drops to the public as the best article for all pulmonary complaints which has ever been produced —[illegible] at per bottle. For sale, whole sale [illegible] the Proprietor, 29 Prince street, [illegible] LEANDER R. DAM who keeps [illegible] articles of his [illegible] for re[illegible] Balm of Egypt, [illegible] and Hoop[illegible] and Oint[illegible] Itch; An[illegible] a certain cure for sore [illegible] Restora[illegible] for all scrofulous complaints; Galen's Anti-bilious Pills, the best [illegible] country to sweeten the breath, and [illegible] from bile; German Rheumatic [illegible] and Galen's Restorative Elixir, the only [illegible] yet known that would effectually cure the Rheumatism; Dr. Randall's Tooth [illegible] article to preserve the teeth [illegible] and for whitening the teeth ever discovered; German Tooth-Ache Drops the first article that was ever tried with success in destroying the nerve of a tooth, and immediately stopping the tooth from aching; Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaister, that has cured more corns than all other articles used; Dr. Mitchell's Chilblain salve that was never known to fail, when applied according to the directions on the box; Dr. Galen's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills which have cured more persons of that complaint than all others ever offered to the public; Dr. Kittredge's Jaundice Bitters, a most excellent medicine for that complaint, now is the time to use it; Galen's Restorative Elixir, for weakness and general debility, has cured [illegible] is one of the best medicines to [illegible] that has ever been [illegible] for many other complaints, [illegible] recommend for them [illegible] for the Itch, and for many [illegible] label) is considered one of the most valuable articles in use; Dr. Jackson's [illegible] one of the best articles for Females in a weak and debilitated state of health that has ever been tried—it is used for the same purpose as the Aromatic Pills, and costs only [illegible] it is also used with great success in diseases of Strangury and Gravel; Dr. [illegible] remedy for Worms has already [illegible] superior excellence [illegible] known for that complaint, as it [illegible] upon worms and the tape worm; Dr. R[illegible] powders for the Liver complaint, is the [illegible] known to have effectually cured [illegible] Prussian Wash [illegible] it entirely removes [illegible]

[illegible] wholesale and retail, in Newport [illegible] R. HAZARD, near the [illegible] Taylor, [illegible] Moore, and by [illegible] Newport.— [illegible] Durfee, and [illegible] Tiverton.— [illegible] Reed & Co. [illegible] in New-Bedford, [illegible]

DR. RELFE'S
VEGETABLE POWDERS,
[illegible] CURE FOR THE LIVER COMPLAINT.

M[illegible] DAM, grateful for the patronage re[illegible] and encouraged [illegible] Vegetable Powders [illegible] COMPLAINT, prepared [illegible] Dam [illegible] New-York, [illegible] New-York, [illegible] complaint, [illegible] who [illegible] out as [illegible] no [illegible] plied for [illegible] re- [illegible] Dam is [illegible] to make [illegible] and [illegible] to prevent [illegible] New- [illegible]

[illegible] black & white [illegible]

[illegible] SAYER.

REMOVAL.

DR. R. R. HAZARD.

HAS Removed his *MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT* from the Store formerly occupied by the late CHARLES FEKE, to the Stand in his own House, the third East of said Feke's Store, and a few rods West of the State-House, Sign of the

GREAT **MORTAR**

WHERE HE [illegible]RS FOR SALE,

A very extensive Assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, and DYE-STUFFS,
Together with many of the most Valuable
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Of the first quality, and on as good terms as can be obtained at any Store in Newport.

ALSO, Hull's, Stone's, and other Hernia TRUSSES.

☞ MEDICINE CHESTS, with plain directions for Ships, and family's use, put up and replenished in the best manner.

N. B.—The most particular personal attention paid to Physicians prescriptions, and Medicines delivered at any hour of the night.

Newport, May 14, 1831.

Medical School, in Boston

THE MEDICAL LECTURES of Harvard University delivered in Boston, will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on *the third Wednesday in October.* They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The Course of Lectures will be,
On *Anatomy & Surgery,* by Dr. Warren.
On *Chemistry,* by Dr. Webster.
On *Materia Medica,* by Dr. Bigelow.
On *Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence,* by Dr. Channing.
On *Theory and Practice of Physic* and on *Clinical Medicine,* by Dr. Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,
Dean of the Faculty.

Boston, July 5, 1831.

Quarantine Regulations.

Board of Health, Newport, Sept. 20, 1831

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, upon information received of the prevalence of the *CHOLERA* at St. Petersburgh, and elsewhere, in the North of Europe, have deemed it expedient to subject all vessels coming from the Baltic, the Levant, Gulf of Venice, or any place in the Mediterranean Sea, or any other place in the passage from which it is necessary to pass the 9th deg. of East longitude, as calculated from Greenwich, and all places known or suspected to be infected with the above named disease, to Quarantine; and they do hereby order that all vessels arriving at the Port of Newport, from any of the places above mentioned, be ordered by the Health Officer to the Quarantine ground.—And further order, That all vessels arriving at said Port of Newport, coastwise from any place in the United States, or the British possessions in America, laden in whole or in part with articles imported from the above places, shall also be carried to the Quarantine ground, there to remain until further orders from this Board.

The Health Officer is directed to order all Vessels subject to Quarantine as above, immediately to the quarantine ground, and order a color placed in the shrouds, to be kept there until she be discharged from quarantine, without going on board said vessel, and make report forthwith to the President of this Board.

Pilots meeting with vessels coming into Port from places where Cholera is said to prevail, are directed to pilot them to the Quarantine ground without going on board for that purpose; any pilot or pilots who shall presume to go on board contrary to these Regulations, he or they will be kept on board said vessel during her Quarantine.

That no person on board of any vessel arriving from either of the ports or places mentioned in the first section of these Regulations, shall leave said vessel after she enters the Harbor of Newport, on the penalty prescribed in the fourth section of "An act appointing the several Town-Councils of this State, Boards of Health, ex officio."

All persons are hereby forbid going on board of any vessel arriving in the Harbor of Newport from either of the ports or places aforementioned, on the penalty of being kept on board said vessel until she shall be discharged from quarantine.

That if the Master or other person having the charge of any vessel arriving at this Port shall evade or attempt to evade any law of the State or any regulation of the Board of Health, by making a false representation to the Health Officer as may respect the length of the passage, or the health of the people on board at the time of arrival, or at any time during the voyage, such Master or other person shall pay a fine not exceeding $300, nor less than $100.

It shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Health Officer to inform of all violations of the foregoing regulations which may come to his knowledge, and if he shall neglect or violate any of the duties prescribed to him by the laws of the State or by the regulations of this Board, or permit any other person to violate the same, he shall pay a fine of One hundred dollars, and [illegible] from office.

[illegible] that the aforegoing Regulations [illegible] three weeks in all the papers [illegible] and a copy of them handed [illegible] Health Officer to the commanding [illegible] quarantine vessel for his government.

By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Clerk*

Beef, Flour, &c.

150 Bbls. of Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.—50 do. Codfish
100 Quintals CODFISH
200 bbls. Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR.
50 do. first quality Pilot Bread
200 bushels Cadiz Salt,
300 boxes and half boxes No, 1 & 2 Boston Soap,
Pork, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c

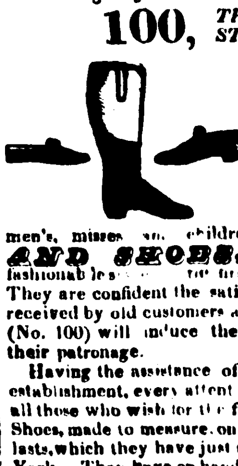
For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by
JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, March 19.

BOOTS & SHOES,

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

DAVIS & POTTER
At the Old Stand of JOHN W. DAVIS
Sign of the BIG BOOT,
100, *THAMES-STREET.*



HAVE just Returned, from New-York with a superior selection of Stock of the first quality, for the purpose of manufacturing Ladies, Gentlemen's, misses and children's **BOOTS AND SHOES,** in the most fashionable style [illegible] first rate workmen.—They are confident the satisfaction heretofore received by old customers at the establishment (No. 100) will induce them still to continue their patronage.

Having the assistance of Mr. Potter in the establishment, every attention will be paid to all those who wish for the first style of Boots & Shoes, made to measure, on the newest fashion lasts, which they have just received from New York. They have on hand, an extensive assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's [illegible] Boots and Shoes, of every description usually called for in a Shoe-Store, of their own manufacturing. Also a number of cases of the above Articles, which they bought for cash in New-York, and are determined to sell them as low as at any other Store in Town

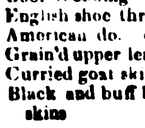
They keep constantly on hand, the following articles, viz:—

Black and coloured Lastings,	Black and color'd morocco and kid do.
Russia sheetings	Calf-skins
No. 2 & 3 Ribbons	Seal skins
David's best galloons	Horse skins
Binding silk	Black & color'd kid
Silk & cotton braid	Goat skin bindings
Silk and cotton boot cord	Sheep do. do.
Boot Webbing	Lining skins
English shoe thread	Liquid Blacking
American do. do.	Sponge do.
Grain'd upper leather	Box paste do.
Curried goat skins	Heel ball
Black and buff buckskins	Shoe brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
JOHN N. POTTER.

Newport, April 30.

WANTED, Immediately,



TWO or Three Journeymen Shoemakers, or Men's work.—Apply to
DAVIS & POTTER.

Newport, Sept. 24.

JOURNAL of COMMERCE.

AN Evening Edition of the Journal of Commerce is published DAILY, and sent off by the great Southern and Northern Mails and the Steamboat Mail to the East. This edition contains all news received by the mails and from vessels arriving at the port, and a notice of mercantile transactions in the New-York Market whenever they possess interest, down to 2 o'clock P. M. The Editors have established a very valuable correspondence with all the principal commercial cities in the world.—They have employed, for three years past, the fast sailing

Sch'r JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 50 Tons built in Baltimore expressly for them, besides row boats, devoted exclusively to their use, by which ships have been frequently boarded at the distance of fifty, and sometimes one hundred miles from the city They have now building, the pilot boat

Sch'r EVENING EDITION, of 75 Tons, which will soon be added to and placed at the head of the present arrangements. The whole maintained at an annual expense of over *seven thousand dollars.* All the plans of the establishment are upon the most liberal scale, and possess an efficiency which constitutes the Journal of Commerce, issued as it is, twice a day, a channel of news, both Political and Commercial, surpassed by nothing which can be found in this city. Full accounts of news received by foreign arrival at this port have been frequently sent off twenty-four hours before the merchants' letters by the same vessels were placed in the Post-Office.

This paper contains a full review of the New-York market once a week, and of the Cattle market at Upper bull's Head, full accounts of foreign and domestic markets, and in general every thing useful to men of business. It has been received with such favor by the mercantile community, that although established but four years ago, its present daily circulation exceeds TWO THOUSAND including, as the editors believe, at least as large a number of active merchants, as can be claimed by any other paper in the country. Nearly half this circulation has been added during the last twelve months, by unsolicited subscriptions. It has come to be extensively substituted in the place of epistolary correspondence, and in various directions has opened for itself a circulation not before possessed by the daily papers of this city.

During the winter, when the Northern and Eastern mails start in the morning the morning edition is forwarded, so that subscribers receive a morning and evening edition alternately, giving them the news throughout the year to the latest possible hour

Terms $10 per annum, payable in advance. All orders and payments may be forwarded by mail, at the risk and charge of the Editors. Semi-weekly Journal of Commerce $4. Mercury published once a week in large quarto, containing the news, and principal reading articles of the Journal of Commerce, with the New-York markets, but no advertisements, $3 in advance.

HALE & HALLOCK,
New-York, Sept. 20.

NEW GOODS.

Isaac Gould,
No. 176, THAMES-STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

AN assortment of BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most fashionable colours and patterns.

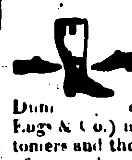
ALSO, Gentlemen's New style Stocks and Cravats; extra Beaver, Berlin and Thread Gloves; random Hose, &c.—All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash or approved credit.

Newport, April 23.

I Shall THIS DAY OPEN,
THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
G O O D S,
Ever brought to this Town, and they shall be Sold Cheap at
TILLEY'S.

Newport, Sept. 24.

NEW STAND.



THE subscriber having Removed his Establishment to Store No. 138, Thames-street, recently occupied by Mr. D. C. Dum[illegible]eller, (and opposite Messrs. G. Engs & Co.) is now ready to supply his Customers and the public, with *BOOTS & SHOES* of every description, from the most improved Manufactories, and newest patterns, and hopes by his unremitted attention, to be able to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which he has heretofore received.

As a further inducement to Customers, he has just received a complete Assortment of Stock from New-York, for manufacturing work to measure; comprising different color'd Kid Morocco, lining, bindings, and the much admired bronze and chequer'd French Morocco, &c &c. together with six new sets of the first fashion LASTS, made by Mr. Coit of N. York. The work to measures being made under his own immediate inspection, will bear comparison with any made in the place.—The best attention paid to repairing.

Constantly on hand and for Sale. Shoe nails, thread, lining and binding skins, Day & Martin and other kinds of blacking, &c &c.

BENJAMIN H. AILMAN.

Newport, April 23.

FARMS to Let.

THE subscriber [illegible] seven FARMS in the District of Abbeville [illegible] in the upper part of the State of South-Carolina; the Leases of which expire on the 1st of Jan. next, will give encouragement to industrious Families, or to a number of sober, steady and active Young Men, accustomed to Farming, to settle there.

The FARMS are of the first quality of soil producing the best Upland Cotton, Tobacco Indian Corn, Wheat, and other kinds of small grain; are under good cultivation, well watered and well fenced, and the Buildings and other improvements thereon eligible.—The Climate, similar to that of the Northern States, is healthy; the population numerous; the roads in general good; and the Lands not distant from Hamburg and Augusta, both places always ready money market for the produce of that section of the Country

For further particulars, apply to FRANCIS HENDERSON, jun. Esq. Abbeville Court House South-Carolina, or to

FRANCIS HENDERSON.

Newport, (R.) August 20, 1831.

COMPOSITION YEAST, &c.

THIS almost indispensable article in Families, is manufactured by the Subscriber, warranted of the first quality, and can be obtained fresh, daily, by application at his *VARIETY STORE,* Head of Gardner's Wharf—where a general Assortment of GROCERIES, Liquors, Wines, Teas, Cordials, &c. may be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE. Percussion and flint Guns double and single barrel'd; Cylinder Gunpowder, (a superior article); Duponts FF do. 20,000 Percussion Caps; Buckshot and balls of different sizes; patent shot, powder flasks, double and single shot, &c.

He has also made an arrangement with a House in Boston, importers of Guns & sporting apparatus of every description, and can furnish Gentlemen with articles in that line, at a short notice, at the Boston prices; and Guns of any quality, from $5 to $150 each.

☞ For the accommodation of Gentlemen and Visiters to this Island, he will keep a good Assortment of Fowling Pieces to Let by the Day, and will furnish equipments necessary for sporting.

☞ Second-hand Guns, Watches, &c. bought and Sold—on hand, a lot of Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c. &c.

☞ **Restorative BEER.** ☜

This Cool and refreshing beverage, free from pernicious drugs, can be obtained at all times, by the glass, bottle or dozen, and without any *puff* I will only say, call and judge for yourselves.

WILLIAM GOFF.

N. B.—A Quantity of Old Lumber, consisting of Boards, Joist, Timber, &c. for Sale, cheap for Cash.

☞ **NOTICE EXTRA.**

I am under the necessity of calling upon all Persons who are indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, the same being of more than one year's standing, unless settled previous to the 1st of August next, will after that date, find their Accounts in the hands of WM. ENNIS, Esq. for collection.

Newport, June 11

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have been duly appointed, and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors to the last Will and Testament of

William Ennis, Esq.

late of Newport, dec. by giving bond as the law directs; they therefore request all persons who are indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

DAVID KING,
BENJAMIN H. TISDALE. } *Execut'rs*

Newport, May 28.

J. L. CLARK's
EXCHANGE,—168 BROADWAY,
Three Doors below Maiden-Lane,

THE above Establishment has recently gone into operation. Frequently experiencing the many inconveniences that strangers are subject to in transacting their business in this place, often in want of the convenience of writing apparatus, and the means of ascertaining the different locations, &c. which they may be in pursuit of about the City and vicinity; I have taken the liberty to give the public a general invitation to consider themselves at home with me, while they remain in the city. All the principal city papers, together with most of the New-England, and the principal Southern and Western; and a fair assortment of foreign papers are conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the public. Any negociations, or any business that may fall in the line of a Stock and Exchange Broker, will be attended to with fidelity, punctuality and despatch.

Any Commissions with which my friends may favor me, will be complied with to the full letter of their instructions. Please call on

J. L. CLARK,
168, Broadway, New-York, or at the corner of Union Buildings, Providence.

Providence, June 15

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Published by L. A. GODEY & Co Philadelphia. The Work is issued in numbers on the first of every month, printed on fine paper and with new type.

Every number will contain a piece of music on copper plate engraving, and at least [illegible] wood cuts, and every three months, a coloured plate of the Fashions.

Subscription price Three Dollars per annum payable in advance. A new volume has just commenced, persons wishing to subscribe are requested to call and leave their names.

The design of the Work has already been fully stated in the Prospectus, and [illegible] gathered from an inspection of its contents. To furnish a constant supply of useful and elegant Literature, selected with a view to the gratification of all classes, but more particularly to the Ladies, has been, and will continue to be the leading objects of the Publisher, and from the evidences of success already obtained, they have no reason to doubt the complete accomplishment of their purpose. Every accessible source from whence materials might be gathered, has been laid under contribution, without regard to expense. The best journals of Foreign and American, are received at their first dates, and from these, carefully selecting the best articles with a view to [illegible] in such a way as will most likely combine [illegible] variety, utility, and interest.

Original articles, translations of approved foreign productions, are furnished by [illegible] hands and the poetical department is enriched by the contributions of Authors of distinguished reputation at home [illegible]. In a word no pains are left untried to make the Literary character of the work equal at least to any similar publication.

The Embellishments are of a very superior order. Engravings suited to the character of the work, executed by the most skilful artists, are bound up with each number, accompanied by appropriate descriptions of the various subjects.

Particular care has been taken to make the department of the Fashions and the Toilet inviting and attractive, to which end the newest style is explained and illustrated by copperplate engravings.

Of the mechanical execution of the work the Publishers do not hesitate to speak in terms of strong commendation. For neatness, accuracy, and beauty, they believe THE LADY'S BOOK will not suffer in comparison with any work in this country.

☞ Subscriptions for the above work are received at this Office.

March 12, 1831.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Oct. 3, 18[illegible]

WHEREAS application has this day been made for Administrator to be appointed on the Estate of SAMUEL E. C[illegible] one of the minor children of Gilbert C[illegible] dec. supposed to be dead, he having been absent from this State over three years, and no accounts having been received in his absence: It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estates, to appear at said time and place.

By Order.
B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk*

Court of Probate Tiverton, Oct. 3d, 18[illegible]

UPON the return of the Committee by this Court, to appraise the Real Estate which of Dr. WILLIAM WHITRIDGE was seized during his intermarriage with Mary Whitridge, whereas said Mary hath never relinquished her Dower, and to assign and set off to said Mary Whitridge her Dower therein.—It is Ordered, That said Report be received, and that said Mary Whitridge give public notice thereof by publishing a copy of this Decree for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested therein to appear before said Court, on the first Monday of November next at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, if they shall see fit, to shew cause why said return should not be confirmed by said Court. *A True Copy:—Witness,*

ASA GRAY, *Probate Clerk*

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of North-Kingstown, Guardian of the Person and Estate of THOMAS CONGDON, of North-Kingstown, (adjudged by said Court incapable to manage his affairs,) and having accepted said trust, and given bonds as the law directs, hereby calls upon all persons having claims against said Thomas Congdon, to exhibit the same within six months from this date. All persons are hereby forbid trusting said Thomas Congdon.

GIDEON G. CONGDON, *Guardian*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 12, 1831.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of South-Kingstown, Guardian to the Persons and Estates of *Thomas Brown, Mary Brown,* *Susan Brown,* minors, under the age of [illegible] years, and has given bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons to govern themselves accordingly.

BENJAMIN HULL, *Guardian*

Tower-Hill, May 20, 1831.